



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 101st CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, May 22, 1989

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. FOLEY].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC, May 22, 1989.

I hereby designate the Honorable THOMAS S. FOLEY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JIM WRIGHT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray using the words of St. Francis of Assisi:

"Lord, make me an instrument of Thy peace, where there is hatred, let me sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is doubt, faith; where there is despair, hope; where there is darkness, light; and where there is sadness, joy.

"O Divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek to be consoled as to console; to be understood, as to understand; to be loved as to love, for it is in giving that we receive; it is in pardoning that we are pardoned; and it is in dying that we are born to eternal life." Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS] will please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. STEARNS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to rule XLIX, as a result of the adoption by the House and Senate of the conference report on House Concurrent Resolution 106, House Joint Resolution 280, increasing the statutory limit on the public debt, has been engrossed and is deemed to have been passed by the House on May 17, 1989.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Haller, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2402. An act making supplemental appropriations for the Department of Veterans' Affairs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 106) "Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. Res. 104. Joint resolution to express the sense of Congress with respect to the health of the Nation's children.

The message also announced that pursuant to sections 1928a-1928d, as amended, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. PRESSLER

and Mr. SPECTER, as members of the Senate delegation to the North Atlantic Assembly spring meeting, to be held in Antalya, Turkey, May 26-30, 1989.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 1295(b), title 46, of the United States Code, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. PRESSLER, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 194(a), title 14, of the United States Code, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. DANFORTH, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 9355(a), title 10, of the United States Code, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President appoints Mr. COCHRAN, from the Committee on Appropriations; and Mr. GRASSLEY, from the Committee on Appropriations; to the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 93-29, as amended by Public Law 98-459, the Chair on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints Patricia A. Riley, of Maine, from the private sector, to the Federal Council on the Aging, vice Jon B. Hunter.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 6968(a), title 10, of the United States Code, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. HATFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, to the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Naval Academy.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 4355(a), title 10, of the United States Code, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. D'AMATO from the Committee on Appropriations, and Mr. Burns at Large, to the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Military Academy.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 94-118, the

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Chair on behalf of the President pro tempore, reappoints Mr. ROTH, to the Japan-United States Friendship Commission.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 100-204, the Chair on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints Mr. PELL, as a member of the U.S. Commission on Improving the Effectiveness of the United Nations.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 403(a)(2) of Public Law 100-533, the Chair announces on behalf of the majority leader his appointment of Mary Ann Campbell of Arkansas, and Virginia Littlejohn of Maryland, from the private sector, to the National Women's Business Council.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 1278, FINANCIAL INSTITUTION REFORM, RECOVERY, AND ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1989

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means have until midnight tonight, Monday, May 22, 1989, to file its report to accompany the bill, H.R. 1278, the Financial Institution Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKLE] for an explanation of his request.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, the bill, H.R. 1278, is a bill which affects the savings and loan, the banking and other financial institutions. Two other committees are involved. We are simply trying to expedite the business of the House, and we ask consent to file our report at midnight tonight.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKLE] for his explanation, and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON

(Mr. DICKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, this Nation lost one of the giants of American politics, former Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington State, who was also a former Member

of the House of Representatives. From 1936 to 1944 Warren Magnuson served in this body as Representative of Washington's First Congressional District, after which he began a long and distinguished career in the U.S. Senate. I rise today in the well of the House to pay tribute to a man who gave his entire adult life to public service, to the citizens of the State of Washington. He was a public man whose accomplishments are legendary, covering a broad spectrum of legislative activism: Consumer protection, health research, environmental preservation, and energy policy. But having served as a member of his staff, I want to speak about the personal side of Senator Magnuson, because it was his compassion for people and his vision of the activist role of government that provided the critical impetus for his great legislative achievements. He used his position as chairman of the Commerce Committee and later as chairman of the Appropriations Committee to protect children from flammable fabrics, to accelerate the war against cancer, to prevent consumer fraud, to lower the voting age to 18, to make American ports and waterways safer, and many other achievements. His accomplishments for Washington State are also legendary: there are tangible reminders of his power, his influence, and his concern for people in nearly every community of our State. That concern stemmed from his commitment to full employment: A job for every able-bodied man or woman. He was never bashful for bringing Federal assistance, Federal contracts or Federal jobs to Washington State—"What did they send me here for?" he used to ask. It is no overstatement to say that this one man—Warren Grant Magnuson—had a major impact on the growth and development in Washington State in the postwar years, perhaps the greatest single impact. My perspective is a personal one, though. Today I feel his loss very deeply and very personally. He was a teacher and mentor to me, one who gave me an appreciation for the honor of being elected to serve the people. Not a day goes by here in the House of Representatives when I do not reflect in some way on the lessons I learned on his staff, and the lessons learned while serving as a colleague after my election in 1976. I would not be here in the House today if it weren't for those lessons, and in paying tribute to Senator Magnuson, I must acknowledge the great debt I owe to him. I will extend to his wife, Jermaine, and their family, the deep condolences that I know are felt here in the House. We have lost a great man, a loyal colleague, and a true friend.

IS THERE A NEED FOR THE SAVINGS AND LOAN INDUSTRY?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, a crisis of mammoth proportions has engulfed the savings and loan industry, and its tremors have shaken the foundations of all financial institutions in this country. It is a crisis whose economic consequences may reach \$200 billion, and whose resolution will likely affect every taxpayer, every homeowner and every consumer in this Nation.

My purpose is not to dramatize or minimize the seriousness of the situation, but to point out the magnitude and far-reaching repercussions of the legislation we are enacting. We must pass legislation that will not only resolve the economic and confidence crisis facing the savings and loan industry today, but provide a financial framework for growth and economic prosperity tomorrow.

It is that framework I am most concerned about. As a result of this legislation, should the first-time homeowner expect a decade of economic doom or a decade of dreams coming true? Are we raising the costs of banking services? Are we making financial services more accessible for every person? Our job is not just to restructure the S&L industry, but to make it safer and more responsive to the community it serves.

How are we going to make savings and loans more responsive to the community if we unreasonably raise net worth requirements and force them to sell to out-of-state thrifts and national bank holding companies?

I am concerned about the neighborhood S&L on the corner that has provided mortgages to thousands of families in the area. I am not talking about the greedy S&Ls that got caught with their pants down in Texas. I am talking about the smaller shops whose primary lending area is within walking distance of their building. What happens to their customers? Are the major interstate financials that take over going to demonstrate the same commitment to the community? Will their managers live and vote in that neighborhood? I think not.

About half of all S&Ls cannot currently meet a 3 percent tangible net worth requirement. To achieve this net worth to asset ratio by 1991, most will either have to sell out or shrink. Neither is a desirable alternative because ultimately the consumer will suffer: Mega-financials will be less sensitive to local conditions and shrinking S&Ls will have less money to lend. Less mortgage money means higher rates and lower market demand. Home sales will slump and housing starts will decrease.

We talk about the need to provide lifeline banking services to the less fortunate, but without the small S&L, low-cost banking options will further diminish. If we legislate the small S&L out of business we can expect a barrage of complaints from every consumer group and every senior citizen organization in the Nation. Their members will find the typical commercial bank requires twice the checking balances and charges, and twice the service fees of a typical thrift. The thrift industry has

always been sensitive to the demands of its retail customers. Commercial banks provide commercial services first, then if there is money available—service the individual—at a high price.

There is a great deal resting on our deliberations today, and I don't want my constituents—or your constituents—coming back next year, 2 years or 3 years from now saying we made a major mistake—that small homeowners cannot get or cannot afford home financing—that we are a nation of big business, big banks and big bucks—that we don't care about the little guy—because it will be too late. Right now, S&L's as we know them are an endangered species. And if our legislation drives them to extinction, we will have to invent them again because big banks and big business have never been dependable sources of single-family home financing in this country.

The first building and loan societies sprung up from church membership rolls, fraternal organizations and other nonprofit groups because big banks were unwilling to provide single-family financing.

In the forties and fifties, Federal agents traveled the country encouraging entrepreneurs and local realtors to start thrift institutions and help returning GI's buy their first home. Big banks were unwilling or unable to fulfill their financing needs.

I am not urging you to overlook problems in the S&L industry. On the contrary, I support stronger, tougher punishment for those S&L executives involved in any kind of fraud, deception or illegal activity.

In our zeal to punish the offenders and ensure this problem will not reoccur, we should not inadvertently destroy an industry that is so vital to this country. Do not throw out the baby with the bath water. Do not insist on a net worth requirement that could force one half of all S&L's to close or sell out by 1991.

Legislation must be corrective not punitive. We must shape a financial framework that will help us achieve the long-term goals of a populace not frustrate them. Punishment of fraudulent S&L operators should be metered out by a court of law not passed to the homeowner through higher mortgage rates, higher service fees and an erratic source of mortgage money.

Requiring a thrift to match the regulatory standards of a bank means ignoring the differences between them. Thrifts are not banks. Banks have shown they cannot provide for the needs of the homeowner and the businessman. Thrifts should not be encouraged to behave as banks—we don't need more banks.

Thrifts should stick to home financing, and my amendment requires them to invest 80 percent of their assets in neighborhood residential housing. They got into trouble by straying far afield—by behaving as banks—by investing where they did not belong. Legislation should ensure that S&L's remain in business to do what they do best—provide neighborhood home financing.

Congress is not without blame. It took a 150 year-old heavily regulated industry which 25 years ago only offered a passbook account and a mortgage loan, and deregulated it. And it did not do a good job. It took restrictions off

savings interest rates while keeping the cap on mortgage loans. S&L managers made many mistakes but so did Congress.

And so did Continental Bank. Big, sophisticated, experienced. One of the Nation's most respected financial institutions also made bad real estate investments. And its executives were charged with fraud. But what did Congress do? It bailed them out. It did not close them down. Because Congress did not want to destroy the hundreds of smaller banks that worked with Continental nor the thousands of people who were employed and dependent upon the Bank and its corresponding banks.

I am asking that Congress treat the S&L industry in the same way it handled Continental or Chrysler. Restructure them, keep them in business, permit them to fulfill their responsibility, and the U.S. economy and the taxpayer will be the beneficiary.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PICKLE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KILDEE, for 60 minutes, on May 24.

Mr. LIPINSKI, for 60 minutes, on May 24.

Mr. OWENS of New York, for 60 minutes, on May 23, 24, and 25.

Mr. SCHEUER, for 60 minutes, on June 20.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. STEARNS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FRENZEL.

Mr. COUGHLIN.

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. BUECHNER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PICKLE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. TRAFICANT.

Mr. SKELTON.

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. KILDEE in two instances.

Mr. ROE.

Mr. BOUCHER.

Mr. CARDIN.

Mr. BERMAN.

Mr. PICKLE in 10 instances.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A joint resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S.J. Res. 104. Joint resolution to express the sense of Congress with respect to the health of the Nation's children; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 23, 1989, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1230. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting amendments to the request for appropriations for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107 (H. Doc. No. 101-67); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1231. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notice of the Department of the Navy's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Pakistan for defense articles estimated to cost \$50 million or more, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 118; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1232. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the assignment of military missions in NATO, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 113 nt.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1233. A letter from the Acting President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a statement with respect to a proposed transaction involving United States exports to Yugoslavia in excess of \$100 million, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(1); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1234. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the agency's seventh report on its administration of the personal property donation program and the identification and use of Federal real property to assist the homeless, pursuant to Public Law 100-77, section 501(e) (101 Stat. 510); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1235. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of Indian education general provisions and discretionary grant programs, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1236. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Navy's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Pakistan for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 89-18), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1237. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Navy's proposed lease of defense articles to Australia (Transmittal No. 18-89), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2138. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of the original report of political contributions by Robert D. Orr, of Indiana, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary-designate to the Republic of Singapore and members of his family, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1239. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting his review of the FSX codevelopment project with Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1240. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting his views on the FSX codevelopment project with Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1241. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting his views on H.R. 1487; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1242. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the Government's helium program providing operating statistical and financial information for the fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1243. A letter from the Chairman, United States International Trade Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide authorization of appropriations for the United States International Trade Commission for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1244. A letter from the Secretary to the Board, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize employees within the Railroad Retirement Board's Office of Inspector General who investigate violations of Federal criminal laws to exercise various law enforcement authority; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Judiciary.

1245. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the new area report, study of alternatives for the Albuquerque West Mesa Petroglyphs, NM, pursuant to Senate Report No. 99-397, to accompany H.R. 5234, the Interior and related agencies appropriations bill for fiscal year 1987; jointly, to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and Appropriations.

JOINT RESOLUTION ON DEBT LIMIT PASSED UNDER RULE XLIX

[Submitted May 17, 1989]

Under clause 1 of rule XLIX, the following joint resolution was engrossed and deemed passed:

House Joint Resolution 280. Joint resolution increasing the statutory limit on the public debt.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of the rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANNUNZIO (for himself and Mr. WALSH):

H.R. 2436. A bill to award a congressional gold medal to the late Captain Don Gentile; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BOUCHER (for himself, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. LELAND, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. RITTER, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, and Mr. WISE):

H.R. 2437. A bill to require actions to improve competition in the delivery of television programming, to prohibit discrimination by cable programmers, and to permit telephone companies to provide video programming; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 2438. A bill to authorize amendments to a certain water service contract for the Frenchman unit of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself and Mr. MILLER of California):

H.R. 2439. A bill to define "rural" for purposes of providing for subsistence uses pursuant to title VIII of the Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act of 1980; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. LENT, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. DYSON, Mr. MANTON, and Mr. INHOPE):

H.R. 2440. A bill to establish a program for the exploration for and commercial recovery of hard mineral resources on those portions of the seabed subject to the jurisdiction and control of the United States; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

97. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to the establishment of a native Hawaiian rehabilitation guarantee loan fund; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

98. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, relative to special education funding; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

99. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to support of the Global Poverty Reduction Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

100. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to the disposal of radioactive waste in the Marianas Trench by the Government of Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

101. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to financial assistance for State participation in Federal regulatory proceedings; to the Committee on Government Operations.

102. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, relative to its passage of assembly joint resolution No. 22, ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that increases in compensation for Senators and

Representatives may take effect only after an election of Representatives has intervened, and approved by the Governor of the State of Nevada, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

103. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to a review of Presidential Proclamation 5928 extending the U.S. territorial sea from 3 to 12 miles; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

104. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to the adoption of a pending resolution to establish a national aviation policy; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

105. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relative to opposition to a Federal motor fuel tax for deficit reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

106. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, relative to extending the State ceiling on the tax credit for low-income housing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

107. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to the establishment of a national policy for the conservation of biological diversity; jointly, to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Science, Space, and Technology.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

Mr. ACKERMAN introduced a bill (H.R. 2441) for the relief of Lea Gelb, Chaim Morris Gelb, and Sidney Gelb; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 48: Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BEILSON, and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 82: Mr. HASTERT, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. SLATTERY, and Ms. LONG.

H.R. 118: Mr. MURPHY.

H.R. 293: Mr. FRANK and Mr. ROE.

H.R. 514: Mr. MOAKLEY.

H.R. 529: Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. HOUGHTON.

H.R. 530: Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. HOUGHTON.

H.R. 594: Mr. GOODLING.

H.R. 682: Mr. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 874: Mr. FRENZEL and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 971: Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. FRANK, Mr. WISE, and Mr. CLEMENT.

H.R. 1466: Mr. MILLER of Ohio.

H.R. 1492: Mr. WILSON, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. WEISS, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. CLEMENT.

H.R. 1505: Mr. BOUCHER and Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 1586: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. BOSCO, and Mr. McDADDE.

H.R. 1587: Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 1702: Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. VENTO, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. LEVIN of Michi-

gan, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mrs. SAIKI.
H.R. 1767: Mr. CROCKETT.
H.R. 1870: Mr. INHOFE, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. ROGERS, and Mr. WALKER.
H.R. 2102: Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. MANTON.
H.R. 2131: Mr. HENRY and Mr. LANCASTER.
H.R. 2181: Mr. LEWIS of Florida.
H.R. 2263: Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. FRANK, Mr. FLORIO, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. ANNUNZIO, and Mr. FAUNTROY.
H.R. 2265: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. FAUNTROY, and Mr. DYMALLY.
H.R. 2426: Mr. HYDE and Mr. MINETA.
H.J. Res. 131: Mr. GONZALEZ.
H.J. Res. 178: Mr. NOWAK, Mr. SABO, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. SOL-

OMON, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. McCANDLESS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, and Mr. PRICE.
H.J. Res. 183: Mr. SCHUETTE.
H.J. Res. 221: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ATKINS, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. MOODY, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. TALLON, and Mr. WYDEN.
H.J. Res. 240: Mr. ATKINS, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. RITTER, and Mr. WEISS.

H.J. Res. 254: Ms. LONG and Mr. TORRES.
H.J. Res. 257: Mr. BLILEY, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HENRY, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Ms. LONG, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. GUNDERSON.
H. Con. Res. 40: Mr. SPENCE.
H. Con. Res. 66: Mr. CARPER and Mr. RHODES.
H. Con. Res. 105: Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. SKEEN, and Mr. WALSH.
H. Res. 146: Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. JONTZ, and Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO INEZ TIMS

HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding citizen of east Texas passed away earlier this month, a man who deserves to be honored as one of the heroes of the civil rights movement. Inez Tims is a household name only in Angelina County, TX, but his spirit and tenacity set an example for all Americans. I ask that the following profile of Inez, written by John Kelso, be entered in the RECORD, followed by the eulogy I delivered at my friend's funeral.

[From the Lufkin Daily News, May 4, 1989]

INEZ TIMS: UNSUNG FARMER CHANGED
ANGELINA

(By John Kelso)

LUFKIN.—Inez Tims, a quiet man, would rather garden than argue.

Even his grown daughter, Geisle, who sees him every day, can't remember him ever raising his voice or becoming upset. And if you spent some time talking with him, you might never suspect you were visiting with an activist.

Inez, 80, a tall slender man who speaks slowly and succinctly and kicks around in casual clothes and work shoes, keeps a tiller and a tractor in his garage at home. His main joy is the earth. And every spring he sows that big tract of dirt that sits next to his house.

He brags about the size of his squashes and he holds his long, slender, gentle hands a few feet apart to show you how big the biggest ones get.

Inez, who lives with Geisle in a brick house he built with his own hands back in 1973, explained they can't eat all the collard and mustard greens, tomatoes, potatoes, turnips and the other fruits and vegetables that he grows. So he hands them out to whoever comes around and asks.

"I am a farmer," said Inez, emphasizing the verb and stretching out the sound of it, to let the listener know that working the soil is something he truly enjoys doing. "I'll tell you what I do. I raise food here. I raise a garden down here and I give the food to the elderly and the underprivileged people. I take a little bit for myself, but we don't eat too much."

If it's growing season, Inez is outside, all day long, tending the vegetable patch and working up a sweat. Keeping busy, he says, is what it's all about. He had a stroke and related brain surgery back in 1978, but, except to cloud his memory some, it doesn't slow him down. He'll tell you the stroke was the only time in his life he's ever been sick.

"You see some of these old folks who can't get around?" asked Inez, who gets out in his garden at approximately 8 in the morning, and stays there until 5-5:30 in the afternoon, even in the heat of the summer. "That's because they sit down too much. You aren't supposed to sit down, ain't that

true? Besides, these people here gossip too much."

Back in the early '70s, when people around these parts gossiped, one of the most likely subjects was Inez Tims, and his radical ways. At least at the time Inez' ways seemed radical.

Inez, who says he worked for about half a century at a foundry in this East Texas community before becoming an aide for U.S. Congressman Charles Wilson in 1972, was the first Black ever to run for office in Lufkin.

In 1971, Inez ran for the City Commission against W.O. Ricks, the white incumbent, and lost in a runoff by just 60 votes. At the time, this was quite a move, when one considers that the local schools had been desegregated by federal court order just the year before.

"They voted pretty good for me," Inez recalled of the Black community support he received at the polls.

But Black support or no, Inez figured he would have had a better chance of winning that election if the voting system had been set up differently. At the time, Lufkin elected its City Commissioners on an at-large basis.

So two years after losing, Inez was the force behind a lawsuit filed against the City of Lufkin in U.S. District Court in Tyler.

Inez' side won. Judge William Wayne Justice ruled that Lufkin's at-large voting system was unconstitutional, and ordered the creation of one at-large and six single-member districts for City Commissioner races. Two of those districts, recalled David Richards, the Austin attorney who represented Inez' side, were populated by a black majority.

Prior to the suit and the court decision, Inez said, the political system was stacked heavily against Blacks in Lufkin.

"We didn't have one commissioner; nothing but white folks on the commission," recalled Inez, of the way things used to be, and why he became involved in the suit. "See, they didn't have a (Black) commissioner in the city and, see, that's what I sued them for—to get a commissioner. Yes sir. That good Lord gave us the victory."

Inez, a religious gentleman who sings regularly with the New Zion Gospel Chorus in Lufkin, had a second law suit victory. After the city case, Inez and Attorney Richards teamed up in a similar suit against Angelina County, where Lufkin is the county seat.

As in the first suit, Inez was Richards' chief witness. Also, as was the case in the first suit, the end result was the creation of single member district voting.

"I'll tell you how I happened to do this," Inez recalled of what drove him into action. "We were being treated so bad, and nobody was doing anything about it. And somebody had to do something. Somebody had to have something inside them to make them get up. It was so badly needed."

Before Inez Tims became involved in the two law suits, Lufkin had never had a Black City Commissioner, and Angelina County had never had a Black County Commissioner. Today, however, the situation is different. Two blacks—Percy Simond Jr. and Don

Boyd—sit on the City Commission. And the County Commission has one black member—I.D. Henderson Jr.

Of course, none of this was easy. "The fact that Inez ran would be perceived by the community to be a radical, radical thing to do," Richards said.

And Inez will tell you that he had trouble getting other Blacks to stick their necks out with him. He says that some thought he was making a big mistake by getting involved in legal action.

"My trouble was not the white folks," Inez recalled. "My trouble was with the Black folks. They didn't go with me suing the city. Nobody didn't help me. I did that myself."

Consequently, Inez says, he was the only Black who testified in either suit. Nobody else, he said, would show up in court to speak out.

"None. None whatsoever. I couldn't get one to testify," Inez said. "They said Inez was ignorant and unlearned, and didn't know what he was doing. He was going to get defeated suing the city and the county. But see, they didn't know who I was. They didn't know I was a Christian, so I couldn't lose. They didn't know that, so I felt sorry for 'em."

Despite the lonely nature of his position at the time, Inez Tims doesn't seem angry about the situation. Other people were simply afraid, he says.

"See, our people were scary people," he said. "They were scary, scary people. You know when they wouldn't testify they were scary. When I went to Tyler, they wouldn't come up there. They wouldn't have nothing to do with it."

Inez, however, testified. Attorney Richards remembers his attitude on the stand as being "unflappable," and Inez attributes all of it to a higher authority.

"They put me on the witness stand and they had me there all day, but they couldn't shake me, 'cause the Lord told me what to say," he recalled.

Inez Tims always has done whatever needed doing at the moment in question. As a young man, he dropped out of school—eighth or ninth grade, he thinks—to take care of the family when his dad, Mose Tims, a farmer, became ill. Inez was one of 14 children, and somebody had to take care of the family.

"His life faded on him," Inez recalled of his father. "He got old and he lost his get-around. So I had to bare the burden. I didn't know any better, and I'm glad I didn't."

Inez figures he was about 16 when he dropped out of school to go to work at the foundry, where he stayed on for about 50 years. Much of the time he worked as a common laborer. For the first 10-13 years, by his recollection, his main on-the-job tool was a broom.

"I didn't do anything but sweep," Inez said. "In 1972, after retiring from the foundry, Inez became the first paid employee of newly-elected Rep. Wilson, who made Inez his district assistant."

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

His main job was working with minorities, and he traveled around the district, meeting with Black groups.

"He's a saint, he really is," Rep. Wilson said. "And no hate in him. But no compromise either, as far as principles are concerned."

Nowadays, however, Inez concerns himself mostly with his vegetable growing, though, if you ask him about it, he's glad to talk about his days as an activist. He's happy he did what he did, and he'd do it again.

"You know what the Bible said?" Inez asked. "He will make your enemy your footstool." And sure enough, during the course of time, that's what He did.

EULOGY, MAY 8, 1989

We are here to mourn the loss of a man about whom little has been written but to whom so much is owed.

If ever a man lived who, by example, showed the rest of us how to live, it was Inez Tims.

Forgive me for being personal. For the 30 years of our friendship, when I needed encouragement, he gave it. If occasionally I deserved praise, he gave it. And the many times I needed scolding, he scolded. Always gently, but always firmly.

We laughed and cried together.

We cheered the victories of Ralph Yarborough, John Kennedy, John Hannah, Barbara Jordan, John Tatum and a few of my own.

We wept together the evenings of the murders of President Kennedy and Dr. King.

Being Inez Tims meant never having to say he was sorry, because he simply never did wrong. He never lied, he was never selfish and did not know the meaning of cynicism.

He was a hero of great count but little noise.

Inwardly he raged at the injustice done to his race, but he didn't have it in him to hate the other race.

He spent his life in a quiet, steady struggle for justice for all—for an end to racial inequality—and he struggled well and hard, and thank God for many years. He never faltered. He knew no fear. He moved mighty mountains, but he did it with love and the most monumental dignity that has ever walked the face of God's earth.

So long old friend. St. Peter, you're getting a good hand.

Inez Tims, 1909-1989.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF COMMENDS YMCA FOR SUPPORT OF MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIFORM, OUTLINES NECESSITIES FOR CONTINUED STRONG MILITARY

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, Armed Services YMCA of the USA volunteers have served members of our Armed Forces and their families continuously for more than 128 years. In 1988, the organization helped approximately 500,000 individuals, including single and married military members, spouses and children. Programs range from the traditional social and recreational activities for the

single member, to counseling services, education and training, enlisted wives support groups, child care and family programs that enhance the quality of life for military families.

On May 8, Armed Services YMCA held a special recognition ceremony in Arlington, VA, in honor of the enlisted men and women of the U.S. Armed Services. Among those singled out for achievement and leadership that have greatly enhanced the services and outreach of Armed Services YMCA were: Lt. Gen. Dennis Philip McAuliffe, U.S.A. (Ret.), Administrator, Panama Canal Commission, who received the organization's Meritorious Service Award for his work on behalf of service personnel stationed in Panama; Ms. Sylvia Fisher, volunteer coordinator for the Wheeler/Schofield Branch of the Honolulu Armed Services YMCA, who was selected as Civilian Volunteer Leader of the Year; and Cpl. David Wayne Davis, USMC, whose efforts at Camp Pendleton, CA, earned for him the honor of Military Volunteer Leader of the Year.

Guest speaker for the May 8 awards luncheon was Gen. Carl E. Vuono, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army. I would like to share with my colleagues General Vuono's very poignant and timely comments regarding today's military and the quality of our military personnel.

As General Vuono points out, we have every reason to be proud of today's military personnel. The best and the brightest of our young men and women continue to serve in the Armed Forces with honor and distinction. We are cautioned by General Vuono, however, that we must provide the armed services with the resources they need to maintain troop quality and to remain competitive in the face of a shrinking cohort of young people. Without adequate pay and benefit levels, without adequate enlistment incentives, and without an adequate advertising budget, our Armed Forces will again experience the chaos and turbulence so prevalent a decade ago.

I commend the Chief of Staff of the Army for doing an outstanding job and for taking the time to participate in the armed services YMCA ceremonies.

REMARKS OF GEN. CARL E. VUONO, CHIEF OF STAFF, U.S. ARMY

Representative Byron, Mrs. Abrams, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

First of all, let me congratulate those men and women—military and civilian—honored here this afternoon. In my view, there is no greater calling than serving others, and those honored today epitomize selfless service.

I'm particularly pleased to be here because I wanted to thank the Armed Services YMCA personally for recognizing the enlisted men and women of the Armed Forces today and for working tirelessly over the years to improve the quality of life of the men and women in uniform, as well as their families.

I also want to thank Congresswoman Byron for her tremendous support as chairman of the Military Personnel and Compensation Subcommittee. The Army and all the services are greatly indebted to you for your special interest in our soldiers and family members.

This support and the support of Americans everywhere has made it possible to build facilities like the one at Fort Bliss, which I had the pleasure of visiting last December. It's a superb facility and demon-

strates clearly what can be accomplished provided three ingredients are in place:

One, a firm commitment on the part of military leaders to improve the quality of life of their service members and families.

Two, support from the civilian sector—especially corporate America.

And three, a competent and hard-working YMCA staff dedicated to serving our quality Armed Forces.

My purpose this afternoon is to share with you why I believe quality is so essential to our Armed Forces, how the YMCA fits in, and what all of us must do to take greater advantage of organizations like the Armed Services YMCA in the future.

QUALITY FORCE: MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER

Our Nation's global commitments today demand that we have trained and ready Armed Forces capable of responding to threats to our interests anywhere, anytime.

This requirement places a premium on quality. Quality men and women in uniform can better execute our doctrine, train to higher standards, more easily integrate new equipment, and become more competent leaders.

In short, quality forces provide us the flexibility so important to a global power.

Today, the Armed Forces are attracting some of the country's most talented young men and women.

As many of you know, however, the eligible cohort of these young men and women is growing smaller, at least in the near term.

Moreover, the Armed Forces must compete with others for the services of our Nation's most capable young people.

Our challenge therefore is to continue to attract these outstanding men and women and to retain the best of these in light of an increasingly competitive market.

This will take resources. Consequently, we will continue to press for adequate pay and benefits for our service members as well as enlistment incentives that will maintain our present favorable position in the open market.

But just as important, we must create the proper environment in our services—an environment that reflects that our leaders truly care for their subordinates and are sensitive to the needs of family members.

An essential part of creating this environment, of course, is ensuring that we continue to conduct the type of tough, realistic training to demanding standards that makes life in our services exciting and meaningful.

Equally indispensable is the need to ensure that we provide the kind of facilities and services on our installations that reinforce our deep and abiding concern for the well-being of our service members and their families.

After all, as General Creighton W. Abrams used to say when he was Chief of Staff: "People are not in the Army, they are the Army." This is true for all the services.

So where does the Armed Services YMCA fit into all this?

THE YMCA: ADJUSTING TO CHANGES IN OUR FORCES

For years the YMCA has been dedicated to helping men and women in uniform. It traces its beginnings to the Civil War era and made major contributions in each of the four major wars in this century, primarily in assisting single service members adjust to the rigors of military life.

Yet, the YMCA has not rested on its laurels. As the character of our Armed Forces have changed, so too has the YMCA.

Today, the Armed Services YMCA understands that we are a married force. In the Army, for example, 57 percent of our soldiers are married. When you add sole and dual-service parents, the figure rises to nearly 65 percent.

In recognition of these changes, the YMCA is revitalizing itself, building new facilities and tailoring its programs to support our service members and their families, particularly our junior enlisted families. Those of us in uniform applaud these efforts.

The Residence Center at Fort Bliss is just one outstanding example of this dynamic, new approach. In other facilities from Dunoon, Scotland, to Honolulu, Hawaii, the YMCA is actively looking for ways to better support our service members and their families.

Without a doubt, the Armed Services YMCA makes a difference, and all of us in uniform owe the staff at all levels and the thousands of magnificent volunteers a tremendous debt of gratitude.

What about the road ahead?

THE ROAD AHEAD

It is no secret that we live in an era of constrained resources. And though all the Joint Chiefs strongly support—as our highest priority—a quality force, there simply are not enough resources to do all that we would want to do for our men and women in uniform.

To get the maximum value of those resources that we are given, the services must continue to expand cooperative efforts with industry and volunteer organizations such as the YMCA to enrich the quality of life of our service members and their families.

In this regard, I see several challenges ahead, which apply to three important groups in the audience today: the leaders in the military, corporate America and the YMCA.

The military

We in uniform must continue to seek new ways to take greater advantage of the opportunities the YMCA offers to our men and women. Don Infante's foresight and personal involvement in developing the Fort Bliss facility is an excellent example to all of us.

But this is only a beginning. I believe that we must redouble our efforts to realize the potential that exists by combining the resources of the services, corporate America, and the YMCA.

As senior officer and NCO leaders of our services, we must build on past successes and explore new ways of doing business that will improve the quality of life of our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines and their families.

Corporate America

As in the past, the Armed Forces need the help of corporate America.

The creativity inherent in your industries ensures that good ideas will not languish. You have a knack for recognizing ways to bring those ideas to life even in an era of declining resources.

The facilities you have supported so well or recently developed such as those at San Diego, Norfolk and, of course, Fort Bliss are premier examples of your commitment to quality in our Armed Forces. We need your help in sustaining a long-term commitment to that quality.

The Armed Services YMCA

The challenge for the Armed Services YMCA is to continue to provide excellent services to our quality Armed Forces.

Ours is a dynamic and changing society, a fact that is reflected in the young men and women that come to our ranks. As we have seen with the increasingly married enlisted population in our services, societal changes often effect our Armed Forces in unforeseen ways.

You must continue to advance toward your vision of improving the quality of life to our enlisted men and women and their families.

More than ever before, you must work with uniformed and corporate leaders to gain the ideas and additional resources necessary to create excellent services and to operate in excellent facilities. When it comes to programs that improve morale and welfare in the Armed Forces, our young men and women deserve nothing less than excellence.

One of the benefits of my present jobs is that I get an opportunity to visit our soldiers wherever they are stationed, worldwide, and to take their measure.

Today, I am proud to say, we have trained and ready forces, prepared to carry out whatever mission is given them.

However, we cannot take these soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines for granted. They work long hours, endure lengthy separations from their loved ones, and risk their lives so that others may enjoy the blessings of liberty.

The least we can do for them is to provide them a quality of life equal to that enjoyed by those who they defend.

Working together as a team, those of us in this room can make that happen. We simply must make a commitment to do it.

Again, congratulations to the honorees and thanks to the Armed Services YMCA for caring so deeply for our service members and their families. Keep up the outstanding work.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO HENRY T. "HANK" SHIMADA

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished constituent, Henry T. "Hank" Shimada. Hank Shimada has served the State of California with distinction for over 42 years and today, hundreds of his friends, his colleagues and his family are gathered in Sacramento to surprise Hank with a party in honor of his years of service. It is my honor to share with my colleagues the remarkable career of this dedicated public servant.

As a young man, Hank and his family were uprooted from their California home and placed in an internment camp in Colorado. While in confinement, Hank dedicated himself to completing his high school education and later he valiantly served in the U.S. Army in Germany. After the war, Hank returned to California to find employment and began his 42-year career with the Employment Development Department.

Although unskilled and inexperienced, Hank's tenacious efforts afforded him the opportunity to gain employment as a clerk and to excel despite the odds. Unfazed by repeated efforts to pass a typing test, Hank continued

to plead his case for a promotion upstairs, and thus launched a successful career that has included several promotions to leadership positions. Hank has served the Current Employment Statistics Program of EDD in a variety of capacities since 1958 and presently holds the position of research analyst II for the unit. Although celebrating 42½ years of service, Hank is committed to serving another 42 years.

Mr. Speaker, Hank Shimada exemplifies tenacity. Throughout his lifetime, Hank has encountered hurdles, but due to his perseverance and dedication, he has turned these roadblocks into a highway to success. His devotion to the principles of public service is one that we all seek to emulate and I commend him for his contributions to my community, the State of California, and our Nation. I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Hank Shimada and extending best wishes for his continued success.

REPRESENTATIVE DALE E.
KILDEE HONORS ELLEN MAY
TOWER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the Nation a State historical marker dedication ceremony that will be held Monday, May 29, in Byron, MI, honoring Miss Ellen May Tower. Miss Tower dedicated her life to America as well as to the American dream of freedom for all people. Her will to serve and commitment to humanity led to her unselfish death in 1898 which marked the death of the first American war nurse on foreign soil.

The community of Byron loves and admires this woman who sacrificed her life in the Spanish-American war. Today, a large statue honoring Ellen May Tower stands near the entrance of the Byron Cemetery. Local residents and tourists visit the monument and fondly recall the visions of a spirited and giving young woman.

Ellen May Tower born May 8, 1868 in Byron, MI. As a child she played along the banks of the Shiawassee River and attended classes at the Byron village school. After graduation from the 10th grade, Ellen May entered a nurses' training school at Grace Hospital in Detroit. She graduated from the training school in 1894 and became a nurse for the Michigan School of the Blind in Lansing, where she remained for approximately 4 years. In the spring of 1898 the United States declared war on Spain. Miss Tower demonstrated her unwavering patriotism by becoming the first volunteer for service as a war nurse. Her war service began at Montauk Point, NY, where soldiers injured in the war, many suffering from yellow fever, sought the medical expertise, kindness, and sympathetic nature of Miss Tower and her dedicated fellow nurses. After the New York hospital was closed, Miss Tower went to serve in Puerto Rico. It was there that she fell ill, contracting

typhoid fever. This illness led to her death on December 9, 1898.

Because of Ellen May Tower's contributions to her hometown of Byron, the State of Michigan, and the United States, many will gather on Memorial Day to pay tribute to this dedicated servant. I join with the Rauch-Tower VFW Post and the Shiawassee District Nurses Association in honoring this fine woman. Her legacy will forever remain in the hearts of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, a permanent reminder of Ellen May Tower's incredible ability to meet the needs of her fellow Americans and her desire to serve her country will be displayed at Byron Sesquicentennial Park as of May 29, 1989. On this day, a State historical marker will be presented in her honor. I know that my colleagues will join with me in recognizing the tireless efforts and strong, thoughtful nature of Ellen May Tower. She has been an inspiration to all people and her dreams of democracy will be pursued by all of those touched by the memory of her.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. ARMAND BRODEUR

HON. JACK BUECHNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a man who epitomizes one of the rarest and most remarkable qualities characteristic of human nature: A proclivity for serving one's fellow man. Dr. Armand Brodeur is a philanthropist of the highest order, as reflected by his recent nomination to the Missouri Distinguished Citizen's Hall of Fame. His work for the welfare of children is an example to any who might wonder "how much good can one man do?"

It has often been suggested that the measure of government is the degree to which it helps those who cannot help themselves; I submit that this is equally true of those whose talents might allow them to work for our betterment. Within these standards, Dr. Brodeur is surely a standard unto himself. His work in the areas of child abuse and children's health is unparalleled.

From the antiseptic world of our home or office, many of us have made some contribution, be it financial or otherwise, for the betterment of children and taken some satisfaction in playing some role in a good cause. However, it is another thing entirely to roll up one's sleeves and personally involve oneself with the issue. Dr. Brodeur's commitment to the health of our children has consistently transcended the theoretical and administrative. Since he founded the child abuse committee at Cardinal Glennon Hospital in 1960, Dr. Brodeur has consistently given priority to his defense of the welfare of the younger members of society.

Such noted organizations as Boys' Hope, the Emergency Children's Home, the board of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, the Boy Scouts of America, and a score of others have all benefited from Dr. Brodeur's dedication and expertise. He even has a health-ori-

ented radio show in St. Louis which enjoys a large following, and received a 1985 Emmy nomination. Yet despite all of this man's accomplishments, of which there are far too many to list here, Dr. Brodeur has remained a devoted family man with several children and grandchildren. His nomination to the Citizen's Hall of Fame is certainly a great honor, but in light of the scope and number of Dr. Brodeur's contributions to society, virtually any expression of gratitude seems inadequate.

Mr. Speaker, one might be inclined to wonder what it is that makes a man such as Dr. Brodeur choose to put the welfare of others above his own personal gain. I submit that such a man realizes that what he accomplishes for himself benefits but one life and one lifetime, whereas what he accomplishes for others may benefit thousands. Thus, we find Dr. Brodeur's work immortalized in the hearts of those he has helped. To what nobler goal might one aspire?

There are many labels we might try to affix to one such as Dr. Brodeur: Pillar of the community, man among men, and many others whose meanings have been diluted through over-use. I would say simply this: He is a man with the vision to realize that we all must in some way work for the betterment of humanity. More importantly, he is a man with the courage to try to live by that vision. I know of no higher vocation than that.

A TRIBUTE TO FATHER WALTER C. NOWAK, C.S.V.

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special Nevadan, the Rev. Walter C. Nowak, who died suddenly on May 12, 1989. He was a close personal friend of mine and my family's for many years and I grieve this loss along with his mother and the entire Las Vegas community.

Father Nowak was a longtime educator and spiritual leader at Bishop Gorman High School in Las Vegas and the University of Nevada Las Vegas. He was popular with students and alumni of both schools, and had developed a large extended family of alumni for whom he performed numerous wedding ceremonies and scores of baptisms in Las Vegas. He was a man of compassion and warmth, of moral and spiritual decency, and an individual that genuinely cared about people.

Born September 11, 1927, in Chicago to Polish parents, Father Nowak entered the Viatorian order in Chicago in 1944. He was ordained a priest May 18, 1952. Father Nowak received his master's in chemistry from Notre Dame University in 1955 and his doctorate from Catholic University of America, here in Washington, DC, in 1965. He taught chemistry for college-bound students at Bishop Gorman and was an associate professor of chemistry at UNLV.

Father Nowak first arrived in Las Vegas in 1955 to teach at Bishop Gorman, 2 years after the school opened. He left Gorman for other teaching assignments at Viatorian high

schools in the Midwest through the early 1960's. In 1968 he returned to Las Vegas when he became the Catholic chaplain at UNLV and cofounded, along with clergy from other faiths, UNLV's Center for Religion and Life. If it had not been for Walter Nowak's dedication there would not be a center on campus today.

Father Nowak will be remembered as an individual who genuinely cared about people. He touched many lives in our community and was loved and respected by all. I, personally will never forget the influence Father Wally had on the lives of both myself and my wife.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me today in remembering one of Nevada's most influential and inspirational leaders. The legacy of Rev. Walter Nowak and his compassion and commitment to the church, the community, and people everywhere will long be remembered in Nevada.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of the Rules of Procedure, for the Joint Committee on the Library, for the 101st Congress.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

RULE NO. 1

General provisions

(a) The committee is authorized at any time to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities.

(b) The committee is authorized to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the committee.

(c) The committee shall submit to the Congress, not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of the committee during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

RULE NO. 2

Regular and special meetings

(a) The regular meeting date of the Committee shall be the first Wednesday of every month when the Congress is in session. Additional meetings may be called by the chairman as he may deem necessary or at the request of a majority of the members of the committee. The determination of the business to be considered at each meeting shall be made by the chairman. A regularly scheduled meeting need not be held if there is no business to be considered.

(b) If the chairman of the committee is not present at any meeting of the committee the vice chairman shall preside at the meeting.

RULE NO. 3

Open meetings

Each meeting for the transaction of business of the committee shall be open to the public except when the committee in open session and with a quorum present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the

remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public: *Provided, However*, that no person other than members of the committee, and such congressional staff and such departmental representatives as they may authorize, shall be present in any business or markup session which has been closed to the public.

RULE NO. 4

Records and rollcalls

(a) The result of each rollcall vote in any meeting of the committee shall be made available for inspection by the public, including a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition; the name of each member voting for and against, and whether by proxy or in person, and the members present but not voting.

(b) All Committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as chairman of the committee.

RULE NO. 5

Proxies

A vote by any member in the committee may be cast by proxy, but such proxy must be in writing and in the hands of the clerk of the committee during each rollcall in which such member's proxy is to be voted. Each proxy shall designate the member who is to execute the proxy authorization and shall be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto; except that a member may authorize a general proxy only for motions to recess, adjourn or other procedural matters. Each proxy to be effective shall be signed by the member assigning his vote and shall contain the date and time of day that the proxy is signed. Proxies may not be counted for a quorum. The member does not have to appear in person to present the proxy.

RULE NO. 6

Power to sit and act; subpoena power

(a) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties the committee is authorized (subject to subparagraph (b)(1) of this paragraph)—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the Congress is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings, and

(2) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. The chairman of the committee, or any member designated by the chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(b)(1) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the committee under subparagraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present. The power to authorize and issue subpoenas under subparagraph (a)(2) may be delegated to the chairman of the committee pursuant to such rules and under such limitations as the committee may prescribe. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the chairman of the committee or by any member designated by the committee.

(a) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the committee under subparagraph (a)(2) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the Congress.

RULE NO. 7

Quorums

No measure or recommendation shall be considered unless a quorum of the committee is actually present. For the purposes of taking any action other than issuance of a subpoena, closing meetings, or changing the Rules of the Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the members of the Committee. For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two Members shall constitute a quorum.

RULE NO. 8

Hearing procedures

(a) The chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by the committee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter at least 1 week before the commencement of that hearing unless the committee determines that there is a good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date. In the latter event the chairman shall make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(b) Unless excused by the chairman, each witness who is to appear before the committee shall file with the clerk of the committee, at least 48 hours in advance of his appearance, a written statement of his proposed testimony and shall limit his oral presentation to a summary of his statement.

(c) Committee members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the chairman for that purpose, and only for a 5-minute period until all members present have had an opportunity to question a witness. The 5-minute period for questioning a witness by any one member can be extended only with the unanimous consent of all members present. The questioning of a witness in hearings shall be initiated by the chairman, followed by the vice chairman and all other members alternating between the chambers.

(d) The following additional rules shall apply to hearings:

(1) The chairman at a hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject.

(2) A copy of the committee rules and this clause shall be made available to each witness.

(3) Witnesses at hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.

(4) The chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the committee may cite the offender to the Congress for contempt.

(5) If the committee determines that evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, it shall—

(A) afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness;

(B) receive such evidence or testimony in executive session; and

(C) receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(6) Except as provided in subparagraph (a)(5), the chairman shall receive and the committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

(7) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in

public sessions without the consent of the committee.

(8) In the discretion of the committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The committee is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

(9) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee.

RULE NO. 9

Other procedures and regulations

The chairman of the committee may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the committee.

RULE NO. 10

Designation of clerk of the committee

For the purposes of these rules the person designated staff director of the committee shall act as the clerk of the committee.

RULE NO. 11

Delegation of authority to committee chairman

(1) The Chairman is authorized to sign himself or by delegation all necessary vouchers and routine papers for which the committee's approval is required and to decide in the committee's behalf all routine business.

(2) The Chairman is authorized to issue, on behalf of the committee, regulations normally promulgated by the committee at the beginning of each session.

THE ISRAELI PROPOSAL FOR ELECTIONS IN THE TERRITORIES

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring the attention of the House to Israel's plan for elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

This plan is the product of hard work and compromise on the part of the government of Israel, our democratic friend and ally. It is a chance for peaceful negotiation, and I sincerely hope that the Arab States and the Palestinians of the occupied territories reconsider their initial rejection of the plan and use it as a step toward peace. If they do so, it can be the way to end the bloodshed and confrontation that have scarred the territories for the last year and a half, and begin the direct negotiations which are essential for a settlement.

The plan sets up elections which would allow Palestinian representatives to negotiate with Israel over the status of the occupied territories. The first stage of the talks would result in a 5-year interim settlement, in which Israel would administer foreign affairs and security for the territories, and have jurisdiction over the affairs of Israeli citizens in the territories. After 3 years of this interim settlement, Israel and the elected Palestinian representatives would begin direct negotiations for a permanent solution.

Further, the plan asks for international co-operation to improve the economic conditions of Palestinians in the territories, and invites Egypt and Jordan to participate in the negotiations for both the interim and the permanent settlements. The permanent resolution of the status of the territories would be settled along with the negotiation of a peace treaty with Jordan, and Israel would continue its long-term effort for a comprehensive resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the end of declared states of war with all Arab nations, recognition, exchange of diplomatic representatives, and the establishment of a lasting peace.

Israel recognizes that the risks of war are greater than the risks of peace and remains ready to negotiate with its neighbor states and with Palestinians for a lasting peace. This plan is evidence of that continuing commitment.

Mr. Speaker, in the past the Arab States have refused to work with Israel for peace. This plan is another chance for those states to join with Israel in the search for peace. It is a chance for the Palestinians to speak for themselves and demonstrate their commitment to peace.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO MR. CHARLES A. EDWARDS, JR.

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual in my community who deserves to be recognized for his dedication and service to academic excellence. On June 10, 1989, Mr. Charles A. Edwards will end a career of 23 years of service at American River College and it is indeed an honor to salute this distinguished educator.

Charles Edwards devoted his life to education and has served the California community college system with distinction. Armed with a bachelor of science degree from the U.S. Military Academy and a bachelor of science and master of science degree from the University of Texas, Professor Edwards has solved the mystery of chemistry for all that have been the beneficiaries of his vast knowledge of the field. His dedication and professionalism has earned him the respect of his students and colleagues alike as evident of his 2-year service as faculty senate president.

Mr. Speaker, for nearly a quarter of a century the aspiring chemists, students, and faculty of American River College has basked in the light of Professor Edwards stellar service. Professor Edwards is to be commended for his many achievements and his contributions to the academe of the County of Sacramento as well as the State of California. I congratulate Professor Edwards for an outstanding career and know my colleagues join me in extending best wishes to him in his retirement.

KILDEE HONORS FRANK THOMAS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has dedicated his life to serving the community of Grand Blanc, MI, Mr. Frank Thomas. After 37 years of community service, Mr. Thomas is retiring from the position of deputy principal of the Grand Blanc Middle School. Because of Mr. Thomas' long history of effectiveness and dedication to the betterment of our students efforts, a retirement party in his honor will be held on May 25, at the Grand Blanc Golf Club.

After graduation from Northern High School as a football star, Frank Thomas embarked upon a career characterized by his generous devotion of time to our community as a teacher, coach, counselor, athletic director, and principal. In addition to his work with schools, Mr. Thomas has given much of his personal time to the Holy Family Catholic Church. He is also, Mr. Speaker, a regular visitor to area nursing homes and many are the times he has brought a smile of joy and happiness to a lonely senior in search of companionship. As former chairman of the Grand Blanc Parks and Recreation Commission, Frank Thomas has also contributed extensive personal time assisting in the development of athletics in the Genesee County area, making sure the community is safe, attractive, and is a healthy environment for our citizens and their families.

Because of the leadership and commitment of Frank Thomas, he will be remembered as the driving force behind the creation of the Grand Blanc Parks and Recreation Commission and the first Genesee County hockey league.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a great honor and pleasure for me to pay tribute to Frank Thomas. The Grand Blanc community and I want to thank Frank Thomas for a lifetime of hard work which has helped to make the municipality a better place to live for all residents. His loving wife Teresa, his children, and countless colleagues and friends are extremely proud of Frank. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in thanking Frank Thomas and wishing him a most enjoyable retirement.

THE NATIONAL SEABED HARD MINERALS ACT OF 1989

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, with 10 of my colleagues from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, H.R. 2440, the National Seabed Hard Minerals Act of 1989. This bill is similar to H.R. 1260 that was introduced by Representative Mike Lowry, of Washington, in the last Congress and reported by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

Representatives from the American mining industry, environmental groups and coastal States have expressed serious misgivings about the adequacy of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act [OCSLA] as a statutory regime for the development of hard mineral resources within our Nation's exclusive economic zone [EEZ].

The EEZ extends 200 miles seaward from the baseline by which a nation's territorial sea is measured. More than 70 nations have established EEZ's since the concept was introduced during negotiations on the Law of the Sea Treaty and the United States, in a 1983 Presidential Proclamation, No. 5030, became the 59th nation to do so. The EEZ proclamation, while establishing United States sovereign rights over hard mineral resources under international law, did not address the issue of a domestic regime for the exploration and commercial recovery of hard minerals from the EEZ.

Generally six types of hard mineral resources have been identified in our EEZ, although the precise extent of their presence has yet to be determined. These minerals include: First, sand and gravel; second, heavy mineral placer deposits—containing tin, titanium, gold, platinum; third, phosphorites; fourth, manganese nodules; fifth, cobalt-rich manganese crusts; and sixth, polymetallic sulfides.

A 1987 report by the Office of Technology Assessment, "Marine Minerals: Exploring Our New Ocean Frontier," concludes that offshore sand and gravel and precious metals may be commercially viable right now, but that other EEZ minerals appear not to be competitive with present supplies. Serious interest seems to exist for some heavy minerals, such as the titanium compounds and phosphorite as well as the minerals noted by OTA. It may be that these additional commodities have commercial potential in the near to medium term, rather than immediately.

In 1985, a working group was formed under the auspices of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution consisting of interested environmental, coastal States, and mining industry representatives to determine if a consensus could be reached on the development of a statutory framework for offshore hard minerals mining. In general, the legislation I am introducing today is a result of the substantial effort made by the participants in the working group.

Meanwhile, the Department of the Interior has completed promulgation of a three-tiered regulatory regime for marine minerals other than oil, gas, and sulphur. The regulations cover prelease prospecting, leasing, and postlease operations. In March 1987, the Department issued a draft environmental impact statement for the leasing of the EEZ off Hawaii and Johnston Island despite considerable jurisdictional uncertainty regarding its authority. The Interior Department continues to base its authority to regulate the exploration and commercial recovery of hard minerals on a one paragraph section in the OCSLA.

The OCSLA was enacted in 1953 to provide a legal framework for the development of oil and gas from the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf [OCS]. The legislation, in addition to the numerous oil and gas related provisions, includ-

ed one section—section 8(k)—covering the leasing of hard minerals on the assumption that someday the technology would exist for the exploitation of hard minerals on the OCS.

With the exception of the Interior Department, there is a broad consensus among the mining industry, coastal States, environmentalists and other interested observers that a single section in the OCSLA is inadequate for hard mineral resource development for the following reasons. First, the OCSLA was enacted primarily for the purpose of promoting offshore oil and gas development. Second, the act fails to confer a sufficient jurisdictional basis over the exploitation of hard minerals from the entire EEZ. Third, the act fails to address the unique environmental and research issues that must be dealt with by any potential offshore hard minerals regime.

The bill I am introducing today would supersede section 8(k) and establish a self-standing regime for the exploration and commercial recovery of any hard minerals other than oil, gas and sulphur within the seabed adjacent to the United States and subject to its jurisdiction.

More specifically, this bill would: First, establish a legal regime that acknowledges the differences between offshore oil, gas and sulphur development and hard mineral development; second, provide a basis for appropriate public and private sector investment in research, exploration, and commercial recovery of hard minerals; third, encourage research and development technologies necessary for the exploration and commercial recovery of hard minerals from the seabed; fourth, establish measures to ensure the protection, conservation, and wise management of the resources of the marine and coastal environment, and to promote the safety of life and property at sea; fifth, provide an effective consultation process between the coastal States and the Federal Government regarding the issuance of licenses and permits for the conduct of activities under this legislation; and sixth, generally require that vessels used to explore for and produce these seabed minerals be documented under the U.S. flag.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill to establish a stand alone hard minerals regime for offshore mining.

TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL NURSING HOME WEEK

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to join my colleagues in observing May 14 through May 20, 1989 as National Nursing Home Week. In my own 17th Congressional District of Ohio, I am proud to announce this special event and help celebrate this week with my friends and constituents at Colonial Manor. The elderly play a vital role in this Nation's social structure, but no where is this more true than in northeast Ohio.

We cannot move toward the future by forgetting our elderly. They are our foundation and our most rapid growing population. By celebrating this week it gives everyone a

chance to realize how much the elderly touch our lives in so many special ways. It also is an opportunity to pay tribute to them and the many things they do for the community.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask you to please join me in recognizing May 14 through May 20 as National Nursing Home Week. I take great pride in saluting nursing homes throughout my district, State, and our Nation, and I urge everyone to take time out to pay tribute to our seniors.

TRIBUTE TO THE COMBONI MISSIONARIES OF THE HEART OF JESUS ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT A ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride and deepest reverence that I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding religious organization in my Eighth District of New Jersey which, for the past half century, has provided spiritual guidance and been a beacon of faith to countless numbers of people around the world.

I am speaking of the Comboni Missionaries of the Heart of Jesus of Montclair, NJ, who will be celebrating their 50th anniversary with a special Mass on Friday, June 2, 1989, at Our Lady of the Lake Church in Verona, NJ, followed by a reception with Archbishop Theodore J. McCarrick of the Newark diocese. I know this celebration will be a great source of pride to the Comboni Missionaries' spiritual leader, Fr. Remus A. Catellani, MCCJ, and to all those who have been working so hard to assure the success of this important observance.

Mr. Speaker, so that I may better acquaint our colleagues with the rich history of the Comboni Missionaries and the critical work they have done in 37 countries and five different continents covering nearly every corner of the globe, I would like to insert, for the RECORD, the official history of Daniel Comboni and the Comboni Missionaries:

DANIEL COMBONI AND THE COMBONI MISSIONARIES

Bishop Daniel Comboni was born in 1831 in Limone, northern Italy. The Spirit of the Lord drew him to be a missionary to the people of Central Africa. He made his own the words of Jesus: "He has sent me to bring the good news to the poor, proclaim liberty to the captives . . ." (Lk. 4:18).

True to these ideals, in 1857, at the age of 26, after his priestly ordination, Comboni left for Africa in the company of four other companions, he being the youngest of them all. He embarked on many missionary expeditions through the Nubian desert and along the Nile River, reaching as far as possible into the southern part of the Sudan, the heart of Africa.

Comboni's goal was very clear: to fight the slave trade, to promote the dignity of all Africans, to foster the growth of local leaders, and to enrich the Christian world by the inclusion of African peoples and cultures. "The black pearl of Africa" was still missing in the crown of Christ and in His body, the

Church. He would do this by witnessing to the Good News to Arabs and Africans alike.

Whenever he was not riding on the back of a camel or tirelessly working under the scorching tropical sun, he was traveling all across Europe from Paris to Moscow, from Rome to Vienna, trying to convince both the rich and the powerful, the politicians and the clerics of the urgency of the plight of the Africans. He believed in the Africans and in their dignity when the Europeans and some theologians were still questioning whether they had a soul or not.

Anyone who could do mission work, men and women, lay and religious, young and old were warmly welcomed and promptly recruited by Comboni. He did not limit himself to any particular group or nationality. He took along with him priests and brothers, sisters and lay volunteers, Italians and Austrians, German and Canadians, Polish and French. He wanted to create as much cooperation as possible among all the missionary congregations and institutions to unify in one body and one plan all the missionary efforts of the time. He needed all the help others were willing to give. Because of tropical diseases, harsh climate and the lack of basic support many of his missionaries died in a short period of time.

The central core of Comboni's vision and mission was that one day all Africans would be free by their own initiative, their own strength, their own vision, and their own leadership. His motto "Save Africa with Africans" embodies all his trust and confidence in the ability of the Africans to shape their own destiny and their own life.

Comboni himself, because of the many illnesses, sufferings and hardships, came often very close to dying. The idea of dying without having someone to continue his work forced him to seriously contemplate the idea of founding a missionary society. Compelled by the evidence of his own weakening health condition and by the urgency of replacing these missionaries who had already died he finally decided to start two institutions. One for priests and brothers and one for sisters.

Africa was everything for Comboni. "Africa or death" was often on his lips and in it he summed up his whole life and dream, and God granted him both. The rigors of African life and the care of his people took their toll. In 1881 at the age of fifty, Bishop Comboni died of tropical fevers in Khartoum, Sudan.

In spite of the grim reality that surrounded him, he always anticipated an optimistic future and welcomed the many crosses that came his way as a sign of God's presence, love and protection. He used to ask for prayers to God that He would send many crosses because in them he would find blessings and new life.

Today, nearly 4,000 Comboni Missionaries keep alive the dream of their founder. They come from a score of nations in Europe, Africa and the Americas and witness to the Good News of Christ to people in thirty seven different countries.

The Comboni Missionaries came to North America fifty years ago. They started working in two black parishes in Cincinnati, Ohio. From there they spread to different parts of the United States and Canada.

Today, they are present in the states of California, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey and Ontario (Canada). Their work consists of mission education of the local church and of society; of vocation promotion for the missions, and of training the future missionaries. They also offer their

services to different dioceses by ministering to Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians and Appalachians.

On October 10, 1881, Daniel Comboni said: "I am dying, but my work will not die!" That evening he relinquished his mortal life to God for the salvation of Africa which he loved so much: the poorest and most abandoned Continent in that particular time. The Spirit of Comboni lives on now in every Comboni Sister, Brother or Priest. His Spirit cannot die because the Spirit of the Good News cannot die. It is the Spirit that will continue to grow in every human being until it reaches all peoples and all nations.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to present this brief portrait of a truly outstanding and visionary spiritual leader, Daniel Comboni, and the Comboni Missionaries. In carrying on the great and inspirational work of their founder, the Comboni Missionaries, now celebrating their 50th anniversary, have truly made our world a better place to live.

ISRAEL'S PEACE INITIATIVE

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the recent proposal by the Government of Israel to forward the peace process should be studied carefully by all who are concerned about peace in the Middle East.

The most important virtue of the proposal is that it appears to be broadly supported within the Israeli Government, and by implication, within much of the Israeli electorate.

No peace initiative in the Middle East stands any chance of success if it is not supported by the Israeli people. And without Israeli support, it will not be supported by the American people.

It is also important to understand that nothing can deflect Israel from following a course of diplomacy that puts its own continued existence first and last. To believe otherwise is to misread the character of Israel's leadership and the consistency of America's commitment to Israel's security.

Israel's new initiative is based in part on the principles of the Camp David accords. The accords point the way to a just and lasting peace in the area. The lesson is that such a peace will come only when Israel's neighbors are willing to sit down at the bargaining table and negotiate directly with Israel.

This initiative can be seen as one step toward a comprehensive peace, one that ensures the security of all states in the area, that satisfies the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and that is achieved only through direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab nations.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CABLE COMPETITION

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Cable Competition Act, in the sponsorship of which I am pleased to be joined by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADIGAN], and 14 of our colleagues.

Senators GORE, GORTON, and FORD have sponsored companion legislation in the other body.

Today the cable television industry is an unregulated monopoly. I constantly hear constituents complain of high cable rates, poor cable service, and the collapse of the tier structure, which removed viewer options to receive a basic level of services at a low rate.

Our legislation addresses these concerns by opening the way for competition by telephone companies in the delivery of cable television services. We also ensure that a basic tier of services, defined as local over the air stations and a public broadcast station, will be made available at a basic rate to be set by a governmental entity in areas where competition does not exist.

While the provision of competition in the delivery of cable television services should favorably affect both rates and viewing options, passage of this legislation will achieve another important national purpose. By providing to telephone companies the right to deliver video programming, the bill will hasten the day when fiber optic lines are deployed into homes and businesses nationwide. The telephone industry lacks sufficient financial incentive to string fiber cable from its major arteries into homes and businesses. The addition of video signals to the other data telephone companies can transmit will provide that incentive and result in the near term upgrading of the Nation's telecommunications infrastructure.

My intention in authorizing this legislation is to begin the debate on the terms and conditions under which telephone companies should be permitted to provide cable television services. The provisions of the bill are not intended as a final resolution of the concerns of television and telephone consumers and other interested members of the telecommunications community.

In the coming months, we will welcome a thorough discussion of those concerns, and I encourage interested parties to begin with us a dialog with the goal of improving our legislative product.

Specifically, we will welcome suggestions with regard to the following matters:

First, it is essential that telephone companies be prohibited from cross subsidizing the provision of cable television services. To allow such a cross subsidy would be unfair both to telephone ratepayers and to the telephone company's cable competitors. While our legislation directs the FCC to write regulations to prohibit cross subsidies, I fully anticipate that a more comprehensive statement with respect of the mechanism for prohibiting cross subsidy will appear in a final form of the bill. I look for-

ward to discussions with various consumer organizations toward that end.

Second, the broadcast industry has long been seeking assurances that local over the air television stations will be carried on cable systems and that they will have appropriate channel positions. While the Cable Competition Act does not address this concern, broadcasters should be assured that the inclusion of such provisions are not incompatible with the overall objectives of our legislation.

Third, the final form of the legislation should ensure that fiber optic technology is employed in rural areas at the earliest possible time. The bill calls for a study of various means of accomplishing this end, including among other approaches, the provision of Government loans or the institution of a universal service fund. Prior to the passage of the bill, I am hopeful that a direction can be chosen and embodied in a subsequent version of the legislation.

Fourth, some questions have been raised regarding the appropriateness of telephone companies purchasing incumbent cable systems within their telephone service areas. The House bill directs that before any purchase of an incumbent cable system occurs, whether that purchase is by another cable company or by a telephone company, the franchising authority must find that consumers will be benefited, that channel capacity will be enhanced and that video services will be improved through system upgrading.

To ensure the potential for competition, we also require that access to the telephone company's video lines be provided to competing program providers. We will welcome further suggestions with respect to how best to address the incumbent cable system purchase question.

Fifth, concerns have also been raised regarding the appropriateness of permitting telephone companies to both own and disseminate television programs. We will actively seek the view and suggestions of those who would offer alternative approaches to the question of vertical integration in the telephone and cable industries.

Sixth, questions have been raised concerning the assurance that telephone companies operating cable systems will not employ discriminatory policies to deny competing cable operators access to pole and conduit space. Appropriate provisions to assure these rights will also be welcome.

Seventh, we have included a broad right of access to programming which is owned by any entity affiliated with the cable industry and otherwise made available to cable systems. This right extends to telephone companies, other cable systems, and competing media such as TVRO's, MMDS, and DBS. We also solicit comments on this provision.

I want to thank my friend the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. GORE, for his assistance in structuring the legislation we are introducing today.

I ask my colleagues in the House to join us in this effort. It will serve the interests of television viewers by offering a greater variety of programming and lowering rates, and it will encourage an upgrading of our national telecommunications infrastructure by accelerating

the development of fiber optics technology nationwide.

A TRIBUTE TO LT. GEN. LEONARD H. PERROOTS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I take this moment to salute the distinguished service career of Lt. Gen. Leonard H. Perroots, a devoted man and personal friend who retired from the U.S. Air Force on January 1, 1989.

He received a bachelor's degree in history from West Virginia University, where he went through the Reserve Officer Training Corps Program, and entered active duty in 1955. In late 1960, the general completed Squadron Officer School.

After serving in Vietnam, the general returned to the United States and engaged in many special projects, including intelligence briefings to the White House staff, congressional committees, Secretary of Defense, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In 1975, he received a master's degree in international affairs, and was a distinguished graduate of the National War College.

With the completion of his assignment at Ramstein Air Base, West Germany, the general became assistant chief of staff for intelligence at Air Force headquarters and commander of the Air Force Intelligence Service here in Washington. In 1985, he assumed his final duties as Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

I wish to express my great appreciation for Lt. Gen. Leonard H. Perroots' years of dedicated service to the Air Force and to our country. May the general and his wife Mickey enjoy the time of his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO TRENTO AND LUIGI BRIZI

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the heroic efforts of Trento and Luigi Brizi, of Assisi, Italy, on the occasion of their receiving the Freedom of the Press Award from the Graphic Arts Association in Philadelphia on May 24.

This award is presented to an individual or company who demonstrates commitment to a free and uncensored press as well as commitment to the basic human rights of all people. The Brizis' certainly exemplify his commitment.

The citizens of Assisi, Italy, risked their own lives and well-being to help save 5,000 refugees from Nazi persecution during 1943 and 1944. After the war, the Assisi underground was recognized for its selfless acts.

A key element of the underground has gone without recognition. The town printer Luigi Brizi and his son, Trento, produced false documents for all of the refugees in Assisi and

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

the surrounding communities. These documents were so remarkable that even under close scrutiny, none were deemed to be forgeries.

The Brizis worked around the clock, running their print shop during the day and producing false documents at night. Using a Rome telephone book for names and liberated Italian towns for seals, the Brizis created documents identical to the authentic ones. By using towns under the control of the Allies, they insured that seals could not be compared by the Nazis with actual papers.

The deeds of Assisi exemplify that people can make a difference, and stand in testimony to the harmony that crosses religious and national lines.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Brizis for their courage and compassion. Truly, our world would be a better place if there were more individuals like them.

JAMES G. O'HARA

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I include the following statement by former Senator Robert P. Griffin, associate justice, Michigan Supreme Court on the death of James G. O'Hara.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT BY FORMER SENATOR ROBERT P. GRIFFIN, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT

Along with so many of his friends and former colleagues in the House of Representatives, I was saddened to learn recently of the death of James G. O'Hara. I appreciate this opportunity to join in memorializing a good man who was also a very able and distinguished Congressman.

Jim O'Hara came to the House in January 1959, and shortly thereafter he was assigned to the Committee on Education and Labor. It was an assignment he loved, and he soon became one of its most effective members. He and I worked together on that Committee until May 1966 when I left to go to the Senate.

Jim was not only a Democrat, but he soon emerged as one of his party's leaders. Despite our political differences, I considered Jim O'Hara to be a good friend; and I have no doubt that the feeling was mutual.

Exceedingly able as a lawyer, Jim O'Hara quickly developed into one of the most skilled legislators in the House. In addition to a keen mind, he radiated a warm personality.

I remember Jim as a very friendly colleague; he always had a smile for everyone. No wonder it was such a pleasure to work with him. Furthermore, at a time when ethics is a concern, it is reassuring to recall that the integrity of James O'Hara was always beyond question; and his word was his bond.

Jim O'Hara cared a lot about people. He worked tirelessly and unselfishly for Michigan and the people of his district. He never wavered in the pursuit of the values and ideals in which he believed. In a variety of ways, including his authorship of important legislation now on the statute books, Con-

May 22, 1989

gressman James O'Hara left an indelible mark in the history of the House of Representatives.

Jim O'Hara was devoted to his wonderful family, and for good reason. My wife, Marge, and I wish to extend to Sue O'Hara and the family our heartfelt sympathy. May there be some small comfort for them in the knowledge that so many share in their grief.

A TRIBUTE TO CHARLES CLABAUGH

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding citizen of Baltimore, Mr. Charles Clabaugh who recently passed away.

Mr. Clabaugh dedicated himself to serving senior citizens in the Baltimore area. With his wife Leona at his side, he worked tirelessly on behalf of our seniors to make their lives easier and more joyful.

He was a recognized leader in the community. Mr. Clabaugh was, until his death, president of the Maryland Senior Citizens Hall of Fame, Inc., and was a past State president of the Maryland AARP, as well as past president of the Baltimore County Association of Senior Citizens Organizations [BCASCO].

Charles Clabaugh received many honors and accolades for outstanding service to his fellow seniors. I would like to add my thanks, and offer my deepest sympathy to his widow Leona. She can be proud of the legacy left by her husband. I urge my colleagues to join me today in remembering Charles Clabaugh.

TRIBUTE TO WALTER E. COLE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I stand before you today to honor a true American hero. Walter E. Cole, corporal retired, is an American war hero who served his country during the Korean war. He fought with U.N. forces during the assault and seizure of Inchon and he was part of the force that captured and secured the city of Seoul. But Corporal Cole's most heroic feat occurred on the 4th of November 1950 when he and his combat friend Cpl. Joseph McDermott knocked out an enemy tank which was about to fire on members of the Reconnaissance Company and members of the 7th Marines.

The heroic action occurred as Corporal Cole and the Reconnaissance Company, First Marines Division, proceeded to North Korea along the road to Chunhung-Ni. Along this road, Corporals Cole and McDermott spotted a tank under the cover of hay and bushes. Both men mounted the tank and attempted unsuccessfully to raise the turret hatch. Corporal McDermott then knocked out the periscope as Chinese soldiers inside the tank attempted to shoot the two Marines. Corporal

Cole handed Corporal McDermott a grenade which was then dropped into the tank. The two marines were then thrown from the tank as it continued to move forward.

The two men mounted the tank for the second time and Corporal Cole successfully threw a second grenade which knocked out the tank. Sgt. Maj. Donald L. Cropper, U.S. Marine Corps, who witnessed the event has said, "If these two men had not taken the actions they did, I would hate to think what would have happened to members of the Reconnaissance Company and members of the 7th Marines."

Despite this heroic action, Corporal Cole did not receive a Silver Star Medal. However, 38 years later, this oversight will be rectified. On May 28, 1989, Gen. Alfred Gray, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps will present Cpl. Walter E. Cole with the long awaited award. Corporal Cole is an American hero whose gallant action saved the lives of many American soldiers. The Silver Star Medal is not only a symbol of his heroic action, but a symbol of his courage and devotion to his country.

Furthermore, I would argue that the kind of heroism demonstrated by Americans like Corporal Cole can provide us with inspiration as we strive to perform our duties here in the House of Representatives. His selflessness and commitment to his fellow man provides an example that we should look to in our own lives.

It gives me great pleasure to relate to you the story of Corporal Cole and our Government's recognition—however belated—of his contribution to our Nation's history. We all owe him a debt a tremendous gratitude.

A TRIBUTE TO ARTIS SLIPSAGER

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure today in asking my colleagues to join me in saluting a respected member of the community, Artis Slipsager. She will be honored by the Los Angeles Unified School District of the San Fernando Valley for her years of outstanding service and dedication to education in the San Fernando Valley community.

Throughout her life, Artis has exhibited a strong sense of commitment and dedication to those around her. As the president of the Parent/Teacher Student Association of the 31st District, she has played a vital role in promoting standards of excellence within the school system. Her outstanding leadership has resulted in a plethora of accomplishments, greatly benefiting the quality of life of many individuals.

Artis possesses a unique spirit and abundant energy which she has freely given to volunteer organizations and other important causes. As president of the PTSA, she has actively addressed issues not only in the school, but also in the home and the community as a whole. Moreover, she has rigorously pursued means for improving parent education, public welfare, and student aid. Artis has

also worked with the United Way and other California and national organizations to raise standards of home life and to secure legislation for the care and protection of children.

Artis' hard work and efforts have had a great impact on the PTSA, the schools and the community. By effectively dealing with educational issues, she has guided the 31st PTSA on the forward path of growth and dedication to the education of today's youth.

Artis' work is an inspiration to us all. She and her husband, Noel, currently reside in Studio City. They are proud parents of two sons, Eric and Neil.

I am proud to recognize Artis Slipsager and invite my colleagues to share in this expression of admiration and gratitude.

WILL MANAGED TRADE SOLVE OUR TRADE PROBLEMS?

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1989

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, printed below is a "Statement on Our Trade Policy" drafted by Prof. Jagdish Bhagwati, professor of economics at Columbia University, and signed by many noted economists.

The paper, along with several accompanying editorials, draws attention to the folly of "managed trade". This concept seems to be regaining popularity among some of the trade community.

Professor Bhagwati reminds us that managed trade, along with the strengthened 301 unfair trade practice laws passed last year, are efforts to address the trade deficit in microeconomic ways that could be counterproductive. He stresses that it is far better for the long run to continue efforts to tackle the deficit through macroeconomic reforms as well as to pursue a successful trade agreement at the Uruguay round. His thoughtful paper and the editorials follow:

A STATEMENT ON OUR TRADE POLICY

(Prepared by Prof. Jagdish Bhagwati and signed by several distinguished U.S. economists)

LIST OF SIGNATORIES (APRIL 1, 1989)

Henry Aron (Brookings).
Claude Barfield (American Enterprise: AEI).
Francis Bator (Kennedy School, Harvard).
Jagdish Bhagwati (Columbia).
Barry Bosworth (Brookings).
Ralph Bryant (Brookings).
Richard Cooper (Harvard).
W. Max Corden (John Hopkins SAIS).
Robert Crandall (Brookings).
Richard Eckaus (MIT).
Ronald Findlay (Columbia).
Kenneth Flamm (Brookings).
Isaiah Frnk (Johns Hopkins SAIS).
Gottfried Haberler (AEI).
John Jackson (Michigan, Law School).
Peter Kenen (Princeton).
Charles P. Kindleberger (MIT).
Anne Krueger (Duke).
Robert Lawrence (Brookings).
Robert E. Lucas, Jr. (Chicago).
Franco Modigliani (MIT) Nobel Laureate.
Richard Nelson (Columbia).
Hugh Patrick (Columbia).
Charles Pearson (John Hopkins SAIS).

Edmund Phelps (Columbia).
Gustav Ranis (Yale).
James Riedel (Johns Hopkins SAIS).
Jeffrey Sachs (Harvard).
Paul A. Samuelson (MIT) Nobel Laureate.
Gary Saxonhouse (Michigan).
Charles Schultze (Brookings) Former Chairman, CEA.
Robert M. Solow (MIT) Nobel Laureate.
T.N. Srinivasan (Yale).
Herbert Stein (AEI) Former Chairman, CEA.
James Tobin (Yale) Nobel Laureate.
Philip Tresize (Brookings).
Ray Vernon (Kennedy School, Harvard).
Murray Weidenbaum (AEI) Former Chairman, CEA.

STATEMENT

Our trade policy, distinguished by three decades of leadership, is at a perilous turning point.

The possible embrace of managed trade to set up "results-oriented" quantity targets to judge the openness of markets, and the current use of retaliatory threats in bilateral contexts to open foreign markets, are however retrograde steps. They are not merely bad policies. They attack at its core, and will bruise fatally, the GATT-focused international trading system that brought the world economy unprecedented economic gains since the Second World War and that still serves our interests.

Managed Trade

The proponents of managed trade seek to define targets of "appropriate" exports in specific sectors to foreign countries with commitments by these countries then to fulfill these targets.

The 1980s have seen a proliferation of such "fix-quantity" trade arrangements, typically voluntary export restrictions (VERs), in regard to our imports. If the managed trade proponents had their way, we would have "voluntary import expansions" (VIEs) for our exports to match these VERs for our imports.

This would take us yet further in the direction of politically-determined, "quantity-oriented" bilateral trade arrangements. This would undermine our efforts at the Uruguay Round which are properly focused instead on strengthening the market-focused, "rule-oriented" multilateral trade regime of GATT.

Nor is it meaningful to ask countries to ensure quantities of specific imports from us. They can restrain exports by enforcement. But how are they to ensure imports by their consumers?

There is also the oft-repeated claim that the targets to be set and enforced for imports of specific items from us, especially by Japan, will reflect our "fair" and "appropriate" share of the (Japanese) market. But there is generally no plausible way in which such fair shares can be estimated.

"Super-301": Prying Open Foreign Markets

Actions under Section 301 (1974 Trade Act), now turned into Super-301 under the 1988 Act, have become an essential part of our arsenal recently. They are used to open foreign markets by alleging unfair trade and threatening retaliation.

Trade barriers have traditionally been reduced by countries trading these reductions. 301 actions proceed by unilaterally determining whether foreign trading practices are in violation of contractual obligations and, in cases where new disciplines are being sought by us, by demanding concessions from others without offering one's own.

Naturally, only the strong can proceed in this fashion; and we are strong. But might is not right, for the world trading system and for us.

For, when we so confront the strong, such as the European Community, we are likely to produce strongly spirited reactions, proportionate to our folly. While trade disputes will settle, the battles leave scars. The ethos spreads that the trading system is unfair. Protectionists can only find this to their advantage as they continually seek to maneuver the legislative and administrative processes to obtain protection.

When we so confront the weak, they are likely to buckle under. But the danger now is that the small countries we face in trade will view our 301 actions as the way of the bully, reviving the image of the "ugly American."

There is the distinct danger that the targets of our 301 efforts will satisfy our demands by diverting trade from other countries (with smaller political clout) to us, satisfying the strong at the expense of the weak. This strikes a body blow to the GATT-type rule of law. We also do not open markets efficiently this way; we divert trade.

The retaliation that we threaten and utilize is not merely unwise. At times, it has also been GATT-illegal. This is wrong. (i) Contrary to some confusion on this subject GATT has the legal force of a treaty. (ii) Consequently, we are not free to raise bound tariffs on manufactured goods at will. We have nonetheless done so.

The 1988 Act has also greatly expanded the scope of 301 actions. The President is urged to "take all appropriate and feasible action within his power" to obtain the elimination of "unreasonable" foreign trade practices. But the practices that the 1988 Act lists as objectionable are not agreed to as such by our trading partners at the GATT or in bilateral treaties. The unilateral declaration of such practices as providing us with the excuse for retribution is not calculated to produce an orderly world trading regime.

Then again, in order for a country to demonstrate that its alleged trade barriers are being removed, it is now expected to show an increase in U.S. imports annually over a three-year period. But trade flows, and balances, are determined (except in the very short-run period) by macroeconomic factors and policies, not by changes in trade barriers.

Our external payments deficit

The desired reduction of our payments deficit can come only from our correcting the macroeconomic situation. If we spend too much, there is no escape from a corresponding payments deficit, no matter what the level of trade barriers abroad. The alleged trade barriers abroad are not the problem; their removal is not the solution.

Given the relative insensitivity of private savings to policy, a reduction of the budget deficit offers a necessary and feasible way of reducing the payments imbalance. It is also likely that, if the budget deficit declines appreciably, the alarm with which any payments deficit is viewed will also diminish, thus producing a doubly favorable effect in regard to our external payments deficit.

The question of impatience

"But we cannot wait" is the typical refrain. "We need results" and "multilateralism is too slow" are variants of this theme. The enemy of a good trade policy, building anew the multilateral trade regime, is this overriding impatience.

It comes from the payments deficit. But it is illogical, as we argued, to blame trade barriers for it.

It also comes from an inadequate appreciation of what multilateralism has accomplished. Under GATT auspices, we successively lowered tariff barriers among developed countries down to negligible levels, including in Japan. It took over two decades and eight negotiating rounds; but it worked, exceeding all expectations. It is simply wrong to assert that multilateral methods will not work. Admittedly, they are slower; but the broader coverage and the added efficiency of trade it generally implies are well worth the price.

Presidential leadership agenda

The time has come therefore for President Bush to align himself strongly on the side of multilateralism, to strengthen GATT, and to bring U.S. trade into conformity with our GATT obligations.

The Presidential efforts need to be directed, not toward accommodating those who would dismantle our traditional trade policies, but rather at addressing the underlying sources of concern that fuel such demands. Assault on the budget deficit, and policies to raise domestic savings, investment and R&D, evidently belong on this agenda. So do policies to prevent our slide into illiteracy, without which we will remain in danger of developing comparative advantage soon in unskilled-labor-intensive industries no matter what else we do.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 23, 1989]

FUMBLING FOR A WAY TO DEAL WITH JAPAN

(By Hobart Rowen)

At a recent panel discussion of trade issues, a former government official said: "Now that we're on the road to peace with the Soviets, we probably need another enemy. And until another one comes along, Japan will probably do."

Only a smart aleck's bad joke? A recent Washington Post-ABC pool found that almost half of those surveyed believe Japan is a greater threat to the United States than is the Soviet Union. Sigmund Freud would say this reflects a deep resentment of Japan's challenge to America for sole possession of the No. 1 economic ranking in the world.

Overall, America is fumbling for a way of dealing with Japan and its huge trade surplus, and more or less has settled on using authority in Section 301 of the trade law Congress passed last year. The so-called "Super 301" language requires U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills to designate by May 30 foreign countries whose "unfair" trading practices makes them candidates for retaliation.

America's insecurity vis-a-vis Japan is perhaps best illustrated by the FSX jet fighter controversy, in which some officials say the coproduction arrangement gives technology to Japan with little prospect of benefit for U.S. industry. In this case, as former deputy trade representative Alan Wm. Wolff recently told the Women's National Democratic Club, "the United States government is still unsure of how to deal with a country that is a military ally but a fierce economic competitor."

Hills rejects the notion that the United States is uncertain about how to cope with Japan. She told me that the administration's "overarching trade policy is to have open and expanding markets." But she also believes that Japan threatens that policy by

closing its markets, triggering "frustration and anger" here.

"It's hard to say that there is not antagonism to the Japanese in this country, or that it is not growing," she said in an interview. She plans to pursue vigorously the "Super 301" strategy, with the aim of opening the Japanese and other markets that are closed—not just for the benefit of American exporters, but "for the world."

Nonetheless, those who feel the Bush administration is veering away from traditional open-markets trade policies argue that the "Super 301" approach is flawed, and—as an exercise in the use of unilateral brute force—is a dangerous subversion of multilateral trading principles. Columbia University trade expert Jagdish Bhagwati says that a rule monitored by one of the international agencies should be established, governing countries running persistent trade surpluses. They would be expected to act, on their own, to reduce trade barriers.

Bhagwati is an academic, and Hills must operate in the real world. There, the pressure from an increasingly inward-looking Congress and business community to "do something about the trade deficit" can be oppressive. Hills deftly sidesteps characterizing it in that way. Nonetheless, she clearly is anxious to be seen as a tough negotiator, wielding a symbolic "crowbar," if necessary, to open markets.

To her credit, Hills flatly rejected "managed trade" or "quantity oriented" targets, as suggested to her in February by a business-labor advisory committee. "I don't believe that bureaucrats can set such figures very well," she said. "When you get into calls for managed trade, you are settling for less than an open market."

On the other hand, she volunteered a thinly veiled threat that if Japan fails to accept more imports, it should expect to face "import contraction" here—a closing of the American market, to some extent.

"I might say, too, that it is not in the Japanese best interest . . . As great traders, as great overseas investors, they will be hurt if the world's trade dislocation is corrected in the context of import contraction. But if they don't open the second-largest market in the world, it's very hard not to have some import contraction."

She added: "I would say to them that they didn't get into this, the largest market, because they are such savvy marketers. It was the Americans that brought them in. It was some bright New Yorker who saw the Nikon camera and said, 'Ah-ha, a better camera than the Leica, and cheaper, and I want to merchandise that.' " The Honda auto plant in Ohio and Nissan's in Tennessee can also be credited largely to the efforts of American importers, she said.

How is trade policy likely to shape up under Hills? The "managed trade" idea, despite her unqualified rejection of it, may die slowly in a protectionist-oriented Congress, nudged along by business executives seeking to expand exports.

America's trade policy "is at a perilous turning point," according to Bhagwati and a group of America's most distinguished economists from both parties, including four Nobel laureates and three former chairmen of the Council of Economic Advisers. In a statement April 10 they criticized a focus on retaliatory threats, and on bilateral as opposed to multilateral relationships.

Business leaders, impatient for "results-oriented" action, seen to be weakening in their formerly strongly held free-trade convictions. In a new issues paper, the Emer-

agency Committee for American Trade (ECAT), argued for an agreement with Japan to "target" a 50 percent cut in the U.S. trade deficit by increasing imports from the United States. ECAT, it may be remembered, was formed by large corporations 22 years ago explicitly to lobby for free trade.

Bhagwati suggested in a telephone interview that the apparent defection from free-trade principles by some business groups results from the emergence of what he calls "export lobbies" that are frustrated by high growth rates in Pacific Rim markets, and which attribute their inability to do business there to something "underhanded."

Some of these lobbies were created during the Reagan administration to support its efforts to defeat traditional protectionist legislation. "But now, I think Bush and Hills have become the captives of these export lobbies," Bhagwati said.

The bottom line, as economist William Cline warned in a study recently, is that our trade deficit will again widen in 1990 unless there are heroic changes in macroeconomic policy. Hills recognizes that much needs to be done on the macroeconomic side to make American industry more competitive, more quality-conscious, more "customer-sensitive."

Simultaneously, "working with the micro problem is after all my portfolio [as trade ambassador]," she said. Thus, one can expect her to spotlight the effort to pry open foreign markets.

Expectations are likely to be raised too high: Unfair trade practices abroad are the smaller part of our trade deficit problem, and neither we nor the Japanese are moving vigorously enough to tackle the underlying and bigger macro problems at home. Thus, while Hills' vigorous pursuit of "Supper 301" retaliation will cause a flurry of headlines—and make a lot of people on Capitol Hill feel better—there won't be much progress to show for it in terms of a lower trade deficit.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 14, 1989]
PRESSURES FOR SHIFT IN TRADE POLICY
(By Leonard Silk)

Pressures are building in Congress and among business groups for the Bush Administration to impose on its trading partners quantitative targets for American exports. Those pressures are stemming from discouragement over the persistence of the United States trade deficit. After declining to \$126.5 billion in 1988 from \$160.3 billion the previous year, the merchandise trade deficit appears to be growing again.

So the demand is for a "results oriented" policy, known as managed trade, rather than free trade. Numerical targets would be set, sector by sector, for the volume of American goods that foreign nations would be expected to buy. If they failed to reach that volume, the United States would retaliate, or threaten to retaliate, against them. The 1988 trade act gives the President the power to do so.

The President's special trade representative, Carla A. Hills, is the point woman in the Administration's drive to negotiate away obstacles to American goods. If import targets were accepted as policy, it would be her job to recommend retaliatory actions by the President when she found discrimination against American goods.

What does she think of a "results oriented, managed trade" policy? In an interview this week, Mrs. Hills made clear her opposition to the approach. Like many American

economists, she regards it as a danger to an open trading system. Asked whether she approves of specific import targets to be reached by individual countries in a specified period, she said firmly, "No, I do not."

Many people, she said, feel "frustrated with the stubbornness" of the trade deficit. "Irritation is growing, especially toward Japan," she added.

Mrs. Hills appears to share that frustration. She noted that former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger favored managed trade, as did business leaders like James D. Robinson, chairman of American Express, and James R. Houghton, chairman of Corning Glass. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Houghton are co-chairmen of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiation, which has issued a report supporting import targets.

While rejecting quantitative targets, Mrs. Hills said she found "much good" in the report. She welcomed its emphasis on the importance of macroeconomic policy, and particularly of reducing the budget deficit, if the United States is to get rid of its trade deficit. "Macroeconomic policy," she said, "drives the trade deficit."

Given the low rate of national saving, the budget deficit raises American interest rates, necessitates heavy borrowing from abroad, and exacerbates the trade deficit. With fiscal policy so stimulative and the Fed holding interest rates high enough to prevent inflation, trade policy cannot make up for the failings of macroeconomic policy.

Mrs. Hills said she did not dismiss the importance of eliminating unfair trading practices by the Japanese or others. And she emphasizes the positive: "Our Japanese friends have a wonderful opportunity to help themselves by increasing their imports," she said.

She said the main reason Japanese goods penetrated the American market during the postwar period was that there were so many bright American entrepreneurs who saw the opportunity to make money by importing Japanese goods.

There is no longer any excuse for the Japanese, with their huge trade surplus, to have a market that is less open than the United States', she said. Japan should remove its restrictions on banking, she said, and Japanese companies "should be setting up dual distribution systems, for American and Japanese products, as we do." And she added, "Twenty Japanese companies account for the majority of their exports, and they could do a lot more to help American producers enter their markets."

An economist whom Mrs. Hills says she admires, Robert Lawrence of the Brookings Institution, said yesterday that there was a lack of awareness in Congress and throughout the country of what has been happening in Japan in the last three years: Total Japanese imports, measured in dollars, have risen 70 percent, and their imports of manufactured goods have risen 80 percent. "Negotiations about rules of trade have worked," he said.

But, although he sees a real problem in continuing hidden or cultural Japanese resistance to foreign goods, Mr. Lawrence still signed the statement issued by a group of leading American economists, issued last week by Prof. Jagdish Bhagwati of Columbia, warning that American trade policy is "at a perilous turning point."

The possible embrace of managed trade to set up results-oriented quantity targets, the statement said, attacks "at its core, and will bruise fatally, the GATT-focused international trading system that brought the

world economy unprecedented economic gains since the Second World War and that still serves our interests."

Mrs. Hills is clearly in sympathy with the economists' statement. But she will have a tough job dealing with the pressures on her, and will be looking for cooperation from the Japanese, the South Koreans, the Taiwanese, the Europeans and America's other trading partners, if those pressures are to be contained.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Apr. 28, 1989]

NEW SMOOTH-HAWLEY BARES ITS TEETH

(By Lindley H. Clark, Jr.)

Congress last year passed something called the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. So far, it's just lain there, doing neither good nor evil. But the trade act is about ready to show it can become the most protectionist piece of legislation enacted since the Smooth-Hawley Tariff of 1930.

The trade act is baring its teeth because its provisions say the administration by May 30 must name countries it believes have a pattern of unfair trade practices that hurt U.S. businesses. When a country is included on this list, the government has as long as 18 months to identify unfair practices. Negotiations are supposed to end the practices within three years, or the targeted nations will face trade sanctions. The small and weak countries may succumb to the pressure; large and strong nations may retaliate against any U.S. "punishment," leading to new trade wars.

The language of the act is wonderfully free-swinging. The administration is empowered to crack down on any foreign practice it deems "unreasonable." As Jagdish Bhagwati, a Columbia University economist, remarks, the practice does not have to be illegal. It need only be something we unilaterally consider "unfair and inequitable."

But can't President Bush derail all of this by living up to his free trade rhetoric? He can, but he may not. Under previous legislation, the President early in the procedure could decide against any U.S. counteraction. Now the power to determine "unfairness" has been transferred to the U.S. trade representative—currently Carla Hills. She has been talking as tough as her predecessor, Clayton Yeutter.

The President at the end of the process still can veto whatever the trade representative decides, but he'll be under strong pressure not to do so. A powerful hint of that came last week in a statement by Sen. Max Baucus, a Montana Democrat. The administration, he said, will be "cutting the heart out of" the new trade law if it doesn't put Japan on the May 30 list.

"If Japan, the most egregious offender, is not named, the most important provision of the trade bill will be cut out," the senator said. Sen. Baucus heads the trade panel of the Senate Finance Committee.

The President met last weekend at Camp David with a group of economists, so maybe there's hope yet. One area on which economists are virtually unanimous is free trade. It's all but impossible to get an economist to say a kind word for the trade act.

Prof. Bhagwati showed how true this was by preparing a statement on U.S. trade policy, with emphasis on the trade act. The statement was signed by a wide range of prominent economists of varying political persuasions.

The statement stresses that in the past, trade barriers traditionally have been reduced by trading these reductions. It's impossible to estimate exactly how our trade restraints compare with those of our trading partners, but a U.S. official once privately said the situation was "about 50-50." If Sen. Baucus gets his way, Japan and other nations will reduce their barriers against U.S. trade whether or not we do anything in return.

It's sad. The U.S. after World War II led the way toward a general opening of world markets. The result has been a huge expansion of world trade, with major benefits for the economies of the U.S. and other nations.

If the U.S. now lurches into a heavy-handed effort to reshape world trade to suit Sen. Baucus and his friends, the action could hardly be coming at a more unfortunate time. Negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are still going on. The talks have had plenty of troubles, which is hardly surprising: This Uruguay round was highly ambitious. Many issues beg for reciprocal action, notably agriculture.

There is no part of the world economy that's as distorted as agriculture. It is, of course, heavily involved in domestic politics, which helps to explain why GATT has largely bypassed it up to now. Han Seung-Soo, Korea's minister of trade and industry, has been in the U.S. lately pleading for exclusion from the trade act's hit list. As an economist, he knows his country's best interest is to admit more U.S. farm imports; but as a politician, he's painfully aware of Korean demonstrations featuring the burning of Yankee products.

The U.S. and Europe, not to mention Japan, have plenty of farm restrictions of their own. The Economist magazine estimates that Europe's Common Agricultural Policy means Europeans pay up to four times the world price for food. GATT ministerial talks in Montreal late last year bogged down in part because of disputes over agriculture. Movement has more or less resumed in Geneva as all countries have agreed to reduce their subsidies to agriculture.

Well-intentioned or not, that agreement could be meaningless. We need to work out ways to get the subsidies down and, eventually, out. The atmosphere for such negotiations, which would have large and important benefits for the world, would be improved if the U.S. were not running a sock-it-to-them sideshow.

We need a kinder, gentler world, to adapt President Bush's phrase. Europe at the moment is hard at work on Europe 92, converting into a single market. There are widespread fears in the U.S. and elsewhere the result will be to exclude foreign goods. The chances Europe will become a protectionist bloc will be greatly enhanced by Europe's fears that the U.S. has something quite similar in mind for itself.

The Reagan administration came into office in 1981 with a firm commitment to free trade. In practice, the administration was more protectionist than most of its postwar predecessors. The voluntary export restraint agreement wasn't invented in the Reagan years, but it was refined to a fine art.

President Bush has an opportunity to place himself on the side of settling trade disputes by multilateral negotiations, not by one-sided threats. Working through GATT will be slower, but the results will be more likely to contribute to the sort of world we all want.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 23, 1989, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 25

10:00 a.m.
Joint Economic
To hold hearings on underclass issues.
2212 Rayburn Building

MAY 31

10:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower programs for the Reserve Forces.

SR-232A

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on seapower.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on security care issues and the need for long term care legislation.

SD-430

JUNE 1

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Nutrition and Investigations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program, and child nutrition programs.

SR-332

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1990

for the Department of Transportation and Federal Maritime Commission.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 710, S. 711, S. 712, bills to provide for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico.

SH-216

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on the use of off-the-shelf items by the Department of Defense.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Navy posture.

SD-192

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 804, to conserve North American wetland ecosystems and waterfowl and other migratory birds and fish and wildlife that depend on such habitat.

SD-406

Foreign Relations
To resume hearings on the future of U.S.-Soviet relations.

SD-419

1:30 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on alcohol abuse prevention.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on Central America.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources
To continue hearings on S. 710, S. 711, S. 712, bills to provide for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico.

SH-216

Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Office of Environmental Quality, and the proposed National Environmental Policy on International Financing Act of 1989.

SD-406

Foreign Relations
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-419

Labor and Human Resources
Employment and Productivity Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the proposed Displaced Homemakers Training and Economic Self-Sufficiency Act of 1989.

SD-430

JUNE 2

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To continue hearings on S. 710, S. 711, S. 712, bills to provide for a referen-

dum on the political status of Puerto Rico.

SH-216

Finance

Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to establish the Social Security Administration as an independent executive branch agency headed by a bipartisan board, and proposed legislation to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide periodic account statements to workers to inform them how much they have paid into the Social Security system.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To continue mark up of proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-419

10:30 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to review the nomination rating process used by the American Bar Association.

SD-226

1:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To continue hearings on S. 710, S. 711, S. 712, bills to provide for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico.

SH-216

JUNE 5

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the military medical system.

SR-232A

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of John Hubert Kelly, of Georgia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

SD-419

JUNE 6

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on tactical airpower.

SD-192

Foreign Relations

To resume mark up of proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the status of current and future use of alternative motor vehicle fuels in the United States.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

To continue mark up of proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on the Middle East, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

SD-138

JUNE 7

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Aviation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on airline concentration.

SR-301

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on alcohol abuse prevention.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force posture.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Trade Commission.

SR-253

Foreign Relations

To continue mark up of proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To continue mark up of proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-419

JUNE 8

8:35 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on certain provisions of S. 13, and S. 564, bills to provide for Veterans' health care benefits and other related measures.

SR-418

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower and personnel programs.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Trade Commission.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 555, to establish in the Department of the Interior the De Soto Expedition Trail Commission, S. 624, to provide for the sale of certain Federal lands to Clark County, Nevada, for national defense, and S. 830, authorizing funds for the Black-

stone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission.

SD-366

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to resume consideration of S. 874, to establish national voter registration procedures for Presidential and Congressional elections, S. Res. 99, to require the Architect of the Capitol to establish and implement a voluntary program for recycling paper disposed of in the operation of the Senate, and other pending legislative business.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To continue markup of proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-419

JUNE 9

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold hearings on scenic byways.

SD-406

JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

SD-342

JUNE 13

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To resume open and closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 561, to provide for testing for the use, without lawful authorization, of alcohol or controlled substances by the operators of aircraft, railroads, and commercial motor vehicles

SR-253

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the Department of Energy's role in the area of magnetic fusion and inertial confinement fusion research and development and demonstration, and S. 964, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for civilian energy programs of the Department of Energy.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-138

JUNE 14

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on certain provisions of S. 13, S. 86, S. 192, S. 405, and S. 846, bills to strengthen and improve VA health care programs, and related measures.

SR-418

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Nutrition and Investigations Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program, and child nutrition programs.

SR-332

JUNE 15

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 964, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for civilian energy programs of the Department of Energy, and to hold hearings on S. 488, to provide Federal assistance to a program of research, development, and demonstration of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, and proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1990 for conservation and renewable energy programs of the Department of Energy.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on the World Bank, International Development

Association, International Finance Corporation, International Monetary Fund, and Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency.

SD-138

JUNE 16

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

SD-342

JUNE 21

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on super computers.

SR-253

JUNE 22

8:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 404, H.R. 1415, and S. 898, to extend certain Department of Veterans Affairs home loan guaranty provisions, and related measures.

SR-418

JUNE 23

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on administration of Indian programs by the Environmental Protection Agency.

SR-485

JULY 11

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 964, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for civilian energy programs of the Department of Energy, and on fossil energy research and develop-

ment and the clean coal technology program.

SD-366

JULY 18

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 964, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for civilian energy programs of the Department of Energy, focusing on reactor research and development, and on commercial efforts to develop advanced nuclear reactor technologies.

SD-366

JULY 20

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 964, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for civilian energy programs of the Department of Energy, focusing on reactor research and development, and on commercial efforts to develop advanced nuclear reactor technologies.

SD-366

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation to revise certain provisions of VA health care programs, including S. 13, S. 86, S. 165, S. 192, S. 263, S. 405, S. 564, S. 574, S. 748, and S. 846.

SR-418

JULY 21

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to establish a Tribal Judicial Resource Center.

SR-485